Restoration: Putah Creek: OHV-Damaged Habitat (FINAL)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:	Version # _____	APP # 700327

A. List of Restoration Activities

Lower Putah Creek forms the political boundary between Solano County to the south, and Yolo County to the north. Putah Creek is hemmed-in on both sides by industrial agriculture and urban development. The narrow ribbon of remaining riparian vegetation represents less than 10% of its pre-European extent. This habitat is not only a magnet for wildlife, it's a magnet for illegal OHV recreation—resulting in damage to Putah Creek's critical wildlife habitat.

Riparian areas typically are the most rich and diverse wildlife areas, and this is strongly apparent in the Putah Creek corridor, in part because it is one of the few streams on the lower west side of the Sacramento Valley that has legally protected year-round flows—a live-giving resource in an area known for its long, dry, 100-degree summers. The importance of this wildlife resource was recognized decades ago by a community group who took legal action to ensure legally protected perennial flows. The result of the lawsuit was a peaceable agreement to ensure habitat protection and in-stream flows: the Putah Creek Accord of year 2000.

Through the "Putah Creek OHV-Damaged Habitat Restoration" project, Solano County Water Agency, in partnership with Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee, Putah Creek Council, City of Winters, County of Solano, UC Davis, and five private landowners will restore habitat damage caused by illegal OHV trespass, and prevent further habitat degradation by the same. This ten-group consortium will work together to restore damaged habitat while preventing future habitat damage.

Vegetation builds the foundation of an ecosystem. Illegal off road recreational vehicles damage and disturb existing vegetation, making ecological restoration nearly impossible. The bulk of our habitat restoration will be completed via native plant revegetation, complemented by signage and barriers to prevent further access and resultant habitat loss.

The restoration to be completed through this project includes work at three main, interconnected areas: Dry Creek, Winters Putah Creek Park, and Pedrick Road.

Specific restoration efforts to prevent OVH trespass and restore affected Putah Creek habitat include:

* Erecting 5,250 feet of post and cable barricade
* Erecting 12 sturdy gates at 7 current trespass sites to prevent illegal access while retaining authorized-vehicle ingress/ egress for public safety and maintenance personnel
* Planting 8,891 linear feet native plants to establish permanent trespass prevention while remediating previous damage done by OHVs
* Preparing the seedbed for 8.2 acres of grasslands restoration
* Planting two acres of grasslands with grass plugs
* Broadcast seeding 1.2 acres of native grassland
* Drill seeding 7.3 acres of native grassland
* Planting 400 canopy trees in riparian area
* Irrigating and protecting plantings for two to three years
* Engaging at least 50 community members in volunteer planting events to learn about and promote habitat restoration
* Monitoring habitat establishment, replanting when needed
* Photo monitoring the site for the duration of the project
* Monitoring habitat use by wildlife
* Controling invasive plant species
* Installing at least 10 permanent signs to commemorate habitat re-establishment and prevent further trespass

* Installing at least one solar-powered wireless video monitoring system to ensure quick response to trespass

B. Describe how the proposed Project relates to OHV Recreation and how OHV Recreation caused the damage:

Winters Putah Creek Park, tDry Creek and surrounding lands, and Pedrick Rd landowners attract illegal OHV recreation, as they are some of the few local areas with steep, varied terrain and obstacles worthy of risking trespass. In our region, much of the local lands are laser-leveled for industrial agriculture, so the temptation of our moist, shaded, cooler riparian zone, coupled with challenging landforms, is often too much for would-be trespassers to pass up. These attributes also make it a critical local wildlife refuge.

Invasive species are a leading cause of habitat and species decline, and Putah Creek suffers from these impacts. Over half of the plant species on the creek are non-native, but with the concerted restoration efforts of the past ten years, this balance is beginning to shift. In the past 10 years, the Solano County Water Agency and Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee, in partnership with local organizations and funders, have invested over $3 million in eradicating invasive species and establishing native plants in their place. Illegal OHV recreation threatens to undermine this work.

The following describes the three sites in this project, current OHV trespass, and historic and current restoration threatened at each.

DRY CREEK SITE (Four private landowners): Dry Creek is one of the most important tributaries to lower Putah Creek. Due to historic gravel mining and because Putah Creek's upper reaches lie behind Berryessa Dam, Putah Creek is starved for cobble suitable to salmon spawning and native insect growth. Dry Creek, however, is cobble- and gravel-rich, replenishing Putah Creek's cobble during storms. A 2009 study also showed that Dry Creek is a refugia for native insects (the base of the food chain), ensuring the current invasion of New Zealand Mud Snails does not eliminate our native insects, as the snails cannot persist in Dry Creek. Protecting habitat in Dry Creek is critical for Putah Creek restoration.

OHV recreators access Dry Creek through farm ramps used to cross Dry Creek's bed, drive down to the confluence with Putah Creek, through Putah Creek, and onto additional private properties. This "loop" presents a challenging ride with varied terrain, but threatens habitat restoration currently underway. It also exacerbates erosion, contributing to habitat damage downstream.

One project landowner was assaulted with pepper spray upon confronting OHV trespassers (see attached). NOTE: two of the landowner agreements expire later this year. They will be extended once the project is allowed into the full application phase.

Dry Creek landowners have worked to reduce erosion and increase habitat since the early 2000s. Local landowners have contributed over $60,000 to the effort, grants have supplied over $400,000 more.

WINTERS PUTAH CREEK PARK (City of Winters, County of Solano):

Several restoration efforts are already under way at this site, and will continue over the next three years. One involved planting a native plant hedgerow at the margin of Putah Creek Road between the upper-most terrace of the bank and the road. The other involved removing a derelict concrete dam to re-establish fish passage, and de-commission an historic water treatment pond in the floodplain. To begin this effort, the lower terrace had to be cleared--making the area even more tempting for OHV trespass. Some were so enthused by the idea of accessing this area they actually drove over and through our newly planted habitat (see photos). One recent winter, a local youth drove his new into the wet riparian area after a storm, and could not get it back out. The storm continued, and flood waters covered and ruined his car.

The park has experienced ongoing problems, some of which were addressed through a prior OH restoration grant. This resotration project will block all OHV trespass, and ensure our habitat plantings to do not experience further damage.

PEDRICK ROAD SITES (UC Davis, two private landowners)

The Pedrick Road riparian sites consist of three landowners, two private landowners to the south, and UC Davis' Riparian Reserve on the north bank--an area managed for habitat values. Local OHV recreators like to enter the area though one of the two south bank properties, drive into the riparian area, and up the Putah Creek streambed to UC Davis property. The trespass has been so egregious that individuals have imported trash to create ramps and jumps. In fact, different OHV groups put up their own gate, with THEIR OWN LOCKS to keep different (trespassing) user groups off what they considered to be their area! OHV trespass continues, despite signage and barriers to the contrary.

One of the south bank areas is so disturbed that invasive species cover much of the landscape, as they are the only species capable of thriving under such disturbance. This project will block OHV trespassers, remove invasive species, and re-establish native vegetation.

C. Describe the size of the specific Project Area(s) in acres and/or miles

The Putah Creek OHV-Damaged Habitat Restoration project will restore three areas along Putah Creek which have sustained damage from OHV recreation. The following lists each site, and the major restoration components, and their size:

DRY CREEK SITE: This site involves a number of private landowners working together to prevent OHV trespass along Dry Creek and down to and through the confluence with Putah Creek. This will include:

* .6 acres of grassland plugs to establish native grasses
* 1,590 linear feet (.3 miles) of native hedgerow plantings
* 1,310 linear feet (.25 miles) of post and cable exclusion fencing
* 3 sturdy, lockable gates

WINTERS PUTAH CREEK PARK: This public park site parallels a busy road, and much of the work will involve making the area less tempting by simultaneously restoring habitat and breaking up the viewshed so OHV recreators will not be tempted to trespass. This will be accomplished though:

* .2 acres of grasslands plugs
* 950 linear feet (.18 miles) of post and cable
* 873 linear feet (.17 miles) of native plant hedgerow
* Two sturdy, lockable gates

PEDRICK ROAD SITES: This very large site will benefit from the largest of our restoration efforts, as it has also been the site of the greatest illegal OHV recreation. Restoration will include:

8.2 acres of clearing and grubbing, making way for native grass restoration

8.2 acres of native grass restoration

1.4 acres of broadcast-seeded grasslands

2,990 linear feet (.57 miles) of post and cable exclusion fencing

6,428 linear feet (1.22 miles) of native plant hedgerow

2 swing gates

400 canopy trees

D. Monitoring and Methodology

Project monitoring will be conducted in several ways: photo monitoring of restoration sites; survival monitoring of plantings; and long term habitat utilization monitoring.

PHOTO MONITORING (implementation monitoring): Before and after photographic monitoring will document pre- and post-project conditions, as well as community-involved planting events. Semi-permanent photo monuments will be established at each signifigant site where habitat and barriers will be installed. Photo monitoring will be accomplished at least quarterly after the habitat and barriers are established. Photo monitoring and successes and failures will be documented in project reports.

SURVIVAL MONITORING (implementation monitoring): Plantings will be monitored for survival and vigor, and project partners will seek at least 80% survival rate among habitat plantings. Those plants which do not survive after the first year of restoration plantings will be replanted with a similar native plant. Improvements will be monitored and maintained by the Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee and Putah Creek Council using a suite of LPCCC equipment and specialized machinery including cargo trucks, loaders, excavator, mowers, hydroseeders, sprayers, tree spade, auger, ATVs and seed

drill.

BIOMONITORING (effectiveness monitoring): The UC Davis Museum of Wildlife and Fish Biology and the LPCCC have a unique long-term wildlife monitoring plan that will facilitate maintenance, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of improvements in natural resource conditions the three-year project period and beyond. With baseline monitoring at reference sites we will measure restoration-derived improvements in natural resource conditions accounting for natural variation, such as may occur through land use or climate change. Substantial baseline data has already been collected.

A breeding bird atlas that tracks species and breeding status by one-mile river reaches documents pre-project conditions for nearly 200 species: http://www.watershedportals.org/lpccc//Files/2922.pdf.

The Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee (LPCCC) has committed to long-term funding of ongoing habitat and species monitoring. Since 2003 the LPCCC has funded monitoring by MWFB. The LPCCC recently executed a long term monitoring contract with MWFB through 2017. The resulting long-term database will serve as a reference and resource for ongoing restoration and management of Bay-Delta habitats well into the future. As part of the agreement with the LPCCC, MWFB will continue all prescribed monitoring outlined in this proposal through the additional three year period and incorporate the results of these activities into yearly progress reports and a final comprehensive report at the end of the additional three year period. Beyond the existing long term agreements, LPCCC fish and wildlife monitoring on lower Putah Creek is funded by Solano County Water Agency in perpetuity.

E. List of Reports

Reports created throughout the implimentation of this project will include:

* Restoration site plans, including plant lists
* CEQA exemption
* Periodic biomonitoring reports to document habitat creation and effectiveness
* Periodic project updates, including photo documentation, and invoicing
* Final project report

F. Goals, Objectives and Methodology / Peer Reviews

The Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee has been monitoring wildlife on Putah Creek with contracts to the University of California Davis Department of Fish, Wildlife and Conservation Biology over the past ten years. The current monitoring contract assures continued wildlife monitoring through 2017 and will likely be renewed thereafter indefinitely. This monitoring, incorporating surveys for plants, invertebrates, birds, herptiles, and mammals, covers twenty-three miles of Lower Putah Creek from Putah Diversion Dam to the Yolo Bypass and includes observations and tallies by river mile, as well as nest box studies that determine the composition and fledging success of cavity nesting birds throughout the reach. These studies have demonstrated a high degree of biodiversity for the creek with a good representation of species of conservation concern. Over 220 species of birds are known to occur on Putah Creek including almost all of the focal species designated for recovery in Central Valley riparian habitats. To date there have been three sightings of the federally-listed Least Bell's Vireo on Putah Creek. In addition, approximately seven-percent of elderberry shrubs on Putah Creek show signs of occupation by the federally-listed Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle. The lower third of the creek hosts some of the highest densities of nesting state-listed Swainson's Hawks anywhere in California.

Unauthorized off-highway vehicle use degrades riparian habitat in many ways. It erodes the stream bank and destroys native vegetation and can cause nests to be abandoned. Wildlife harassed by unauthorized off-highway vehicle use abandon the area and do not recolonize while disturbance is ongoing. Weedy vegetation that thrives in disturbed sites typically offers little or no wildlife value.

Active restoration of sites with hedgerows, grasslands and canopy tree cover will replace habitat lacking in areas that have been disturbed by unauthorized off-highway vehicle access. Excluding unauthorized vehicles with post and cable barriers, hedgerows, and vehicle barrier gates will allow recovery of native vegetation and recolonization of wildlife. In addition to restoration of important plant species such as elderberry, including flowering plants in our plant palette will

increase native insect populations, improving pollination of native as well as agricultural plant species, and will support wildlife that depend directly or indirectly on insects as food sources.

Over the three year term of the project, native insects are expected to respond most quickly to new habitat. In addition, the lack of ongoing disturbance by unauthorized off-highway vehicles should allow other species to gradually recolonize the restored area. The full benefit of the project to wildlife will be achieved when hedgerows and canopy trees mature in ten to fifteen years. In the interim, anticipated benefits can be estimated by comparing project sites with nearby reference areas that have not been disturbed by unauthorized off-highway vehicles. The Putah Creek wildlife monitoring reports of 2005 and 2009 describe baseline conditions and are incorporated by reference in this plan.

G. Plan for Protection of Restored Area

This habitat restoration project will focus on two things: barricading and preventing unauthorized OHV access, and restoring the habitat lost to earlier damage. These goals will be addressed simultaneously through every stage of implementation. The specific plan for each site is detailed below.

DRY CREEK SITE: The Dry Creek sites are all privately owned and the landowners have gone to great lengths to curb

illegal OHV recreation. The Dry Creek sites will employ a suite of barricades and derterants, including habitat plantings which will do double-duty as habitat and deterrent. Methods to be employed include: post and cable; sturdy, locking swing gates; habitat hedgerows; and signs.

WINTERS PUTAH CREEK PARK: The Winters Putah Creek Park is a magnet for OHV users, in part because it is relatively easy to access, and easily seen from the road. Exclusionary measures to be taken include signage, lockable gates, post and cable, and native plant hedgerows to block access and visiblity of areas of tempatation.

PEDRICK ROAD SITES: As our largest site and the site with the most aggressive OHV trespass, the Pedrick road sites will employ all of the elements listed in other projects, in addition to wireless solar-powered video surveillance.

Additional Documentation

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1. Project-Specific Maps

Attachments:

Dry Creek Site
Winters Putah Creek Park
Pedrick Road Site
Putah Creek OHV-Damaged Habitat Restoration Project Overview

2. Project-Specific Photos

Attachments:

Desired project outcomes
Winters Putah Creek Park
Pedrick Road, 1
Pedrick Road, 2
Pedrick Road, 3

Project Cost Estimate

	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # _____		
APPLICANT NAME :	Solano County Water Agency		
PROJECT TITLE :	Restoration: Putah Creek: OHV-Damaged Habitat (FINAL)	**PROJECT NUMBER (Division use only) :**	G09-03-47-R05
PROJECT TYPE :	☐ Acquisition ☐ Development ☐ Education & Safety ☐ Ground Operations ☐ Law Enforcement ☐ Planning ☑ Restoration		
PROJECT DESCRIPTION :	Lower Putah Creek forms the political boundary between Solano County to the south, and Yolo County to the north. Putah Creek is hemmed-in on both sides by industrial agriculture and urban development. The narrow ribbon of remaining riparian vegetation represents less than 10% of its pre-European extent. This habitat is not only a magnet for wildlife, it's a magnet for illegal OHV recreation—resulting in damage to Putah Creek's critical wildlife habitat. Riparian areas typically are the most rich and diverse wildlife areas, and this is strongly apparent in the Putah Creek corridor, in part because it is one of the few streams on the lower west side of the Sacramento Valley that has legally protected year-round flows—a live-giving resource in an area known for its long, dry, 100-degree summers. The importance of this wildlife resource was recognized decades ago by a community group who took legal action to ensure legally protected perennial flows. The result of the lawsuit was a peaceable agreement to ensure habitat protection and in-stream flows: the Putah Creek Accord of year 2000. Through the "Putah Creek OHV-Damaged Habitat Restoration" project, Solano County Water Agency, in partnership with Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee, Putah Creek Council, City of Winters, County of Solano, UC Davis, and five private landowners will restore habitat damage caused by illegal OHV trespass, and prevent further habitat degradation by the same. This ten-group consortium will work together to restore damaged habitat while preventing future habitat damage. Vegetation builds the foundation of an ecosystem. Illegal off road recreational vehicles damage and disturb existing vegetation, making ecological restoration nearly impossible. The bulk of our habitat restoration will be completed via native plant revegetation, complemented by signage and barriers to prevent further access and resultant habitat loss. The restoration to be completed through this project includes work at three main, interconnected areas: Dry Creek, Winters Putah Creek Park, and Pedrick Road. Specific restoration efforts to prevent OVH trespass and restore affected Putah Creek habitat include: * Erecting 5,250 feet of post and cable barricade * Erecting 12 sturdy gates at 7 current trespass sites to prevent illegal access while retaining authorized-vehicle ingress/ egress for public safety and maintenance personnel * Planting 8,891 linear feet native plants to establish permanent trespass prevention while remediating previous damage done by OHVs * Preparing the seedbed for 8.2 acres of grasslands restoration * Planting two acres of grasslands with grass plugs * Broadcast seeding 1.2 acres of native grassland * Drill seeding 7.3 acres of native grassland		

	* Planting 400 canopy trees in riparian area * Irrigating and protecting plantings for two to three years * Engaging at least 50 community members in volunteer planting events to learn about and promote habitat restoration * Monitoring habitat establishment, replanting when needed * Photo monitoring the site for the duration of the project * Monitoring habitat use by wildlife * Controling invasive plant species * Installing at least 10 permanent signs to commemorate habitat re-establishment and prevent further trespass * Installing at least one solar-powered wireless video monitoring system to ensure quick response to trespass

	Line Item	Qty	Rate	UOM	Grant Request	Match	Total
DIRECT EXPENSES							
Program Expenses							
1	**Staff**						
	Other-3 years: restoration, admin, coodi	2735.600	50.000	HRS	80,780.00	56,000.00	136,780.00
2	**Contracts**						
	Other-Putah Creek Council: restoration, Notes : Putah Creek Council is the local non-profit organization which engages the community with watershed education and stewardship. Putah Creek Council will lead community volunteer days, manage on-site restoration, and ensure the public remains engaged with the implementation and desired outcomes of the project.	3257.280	50.000	HRS	141,970.00	20,894.00	162,864.00
	Other-1601 re-submit Notes : This portion of funding is devoted to environmental compliance and permitting, including: Central Valley Flood Protection, and CA Fish and Game section 1600 permit.	1.000	22500.000	PKG	22,500.00	0.00	22,500.00
	Survey Notes : Wildlife monitoring: matching funds provided by Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee.	1.000	16000.000	PKG	0.00	16,000.00	16,000.00
	Total for Contracts				164,470.00	36,894.00	201,364.00
3	**Materials / Supplies**						

	Line Item	Qty	Rate	UOM	Grant Request	Match	Total
	Other-canopy trees	400.000	10.000	EA	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
	Other-fuel for masticator	1.000	500.000	EA	500.00	0.00	500.00
	Other-native grass plugs Notes : Each native grass plug is grown in our greenhouse from local seed sources. It is a 250cc plug, approx equal in size to a "deep pot."	19600.000	1.000	EA	19,600.00	0.00	19,600.00
	Other-native grasslands seed Notes : Seed for 1.2 acres of native grassland restoration. This will be seeded at a rate of 30 lbs seed at $40/ lb. This site will be hand-broadcast, which requires higher seeding rates.	1.200	1200.000	MISC	1,440.00	0.00	1,440.00
	Other-seed drill Notes : This will cover seed, fertilizer, seed drill, and tractor 7.3 acres of grasslands seed drilling. Seed will be purchased at a cost of $40 per lb, and applied at a rate of 13 lbs/ acre, plus 50 lbs/ acre of fertilizer. Also included in cost is $30/ acre weed control via herbicides.	7.300	591.780	EA	4,320.00	0.00	4,320.00
	Other-native plants, irrigation for hedg	8891.000	4.780	FT	42,499.00	0.00	42,499.00
	Fencing Cable Notes : post and cable for use at all sites, 5,250 linear feet in total	5250.000	6.000	FT	31,500.00	0.00	31,500.00
	Other-swing gates	12.000	1083.330	EA	13,000.00	0.00	13,000.00
	Other-fill	40.000	8.250	YD	50.00	280.00	330.00
	Other-solar powered video monitoring	1.000	3800.000	EA	3,800.00	0.00	3,800.00
	Signs	10.000	120.000	EA	1,200.00	0.00	1,200.00
	Total for Materials / Supplies				121,909.00	280.00	122,189.00
4	**Equipment Use Expenses**						
	Equipment Rental	1.000	27000.000	EA	27,000.00	0.00	27,000.00

	Line Item	Qty	Rate	UOM	Grant Request	Match	Total
	Notes : Excavator rental for use on project. Will be rented through Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee.						
	Equipment Rental Notes : Rental of masticator to control woody invasive species. Most of the rental will be covered by another grant to remove and control invasive species at the project site.	1.000	49000.000	EA	4,000.00	45,000.00	49,000.00
	Equipment Rental Notes : Seed drill and tractor rental to seed 7.3 acres of native grassland.	1.000	1200.000	EA	1,200.00	0.00	1,200.00
	Equipment Rental Notes : Rental of dump truck.	2.000	125.000	HRS	250.00	0.00	250.00
	Total for Equipment Use Expenses				32,450.00	45,000.00	77,450.00
5	**Equipment Purchases**						
6	**Others**						
7	**Indirect Costs**						
Total Program Expenses					399,609.00	138,174.00	537,783.00
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES					399,609.00	138,174.00	537,783.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES					**399,609.00**	**138,174.00**	**537,783.00**

	Line Item	Grant Request	Match	Total	Narrative
DIRECT EXPENSES					
Program Expenses					
1	Staff	80,780.00	56,000.00	136,780.00	
2	Contracts	164,470.00	36,894.00	201,364.00	
3	Materials / Supplies	121,909.00	280.00	122,189.00	
4	Equipment Use Expenses	32,450.00	45,000.00	77,450.00	
5	Equipment Purchases	0.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	
7	Indirect Costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Program Expenses		399,609.00	138,174.00	537,783.00	
TOTAL DIRECT EXPENSES		399,609.00	138,174.00	537,783.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		**399,609.00**	**138,174.00**	**537,783.00**	

Environmental Review Data Sheet (ERDS)

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ITEM 1 and ITEM 2

ITEM 1

a. ITEM 1 - Has a CEQA Notice of Determination (NOD) been filed for the Project? (Please select Yes or No) ◉ Yes ○ No

ITEM 2

b. Does the proposed Project include a request for funding for CEQA and/or NEPA document preparation prior to implementing the remaining Project Deliverables (i.e., is it a two-phased Project pursuant to Section 4970.06.1(b)) (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ◉ No

ITEM 3 - Project under CEQA Guidelines Section 15378

c. ITEM 3 - Are the proposed activities a “Project” under CEQA Guidelines Section 15378? (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ◉ No

d. The Application is requesting funds solely for personnel and support to enforce OHV laws and ensure public safety. These activities would not cause any physical impacts on the environment and are thus not a “Project” under CEQA. (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ◉ No

e. Other. Explain why proposed activities would not cause any physical impacts on the environment and are thus not a “Project” under CEQA. DO NOT complete ITEMS 4 – 10

This project is CEQA exempt.
Type: Class 1: 15301 ("maintenance of existing stream channel to protect fish and wildlife resources")
This is also not strictly an enforcement project, as it seeks to remediate damage caused by prior OHV trespass.

ITEM 4 - Impact of this Project on Wetlands

ITEM 5 - Cumulative Impacts of this Project

ITEM 6 - Soil Impacts

ITEM 7 - Damage to Scenic Resources

ITEM 8 - Hazardous Materials

Is the proposed Project Area located on a site included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the California Government Code (hazardous materials)? (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ○ No

If YES, describe the location of the hazard relative to the Project site, the level of hazard and the measures to be taken to minimize or avoid the hazards.

ITEM 9 - Potential for Adverse Impacts to Historical or Cultural Resources

Would the proposed Project have potential for any substantial adverse impacts to historical or cultural resources? (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ○ No

Discuss the potential for the proposed Project to have any substantial adverse impacts to historical or cultural resources.

ITEM 10 - Indirect Significant Impacts

CEQA/NEPA Attachment

Attachments: Putah Creek 1601 permit, to be renewed Aug 2010

Evaluation Criteria

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1. Project Cost Estimate - Q 1. (Auto populates from Cost Estimate)

1. As calculated on the Project Cost Estimate, the percentage of the Project costs covered by the Applicant is: 0

(Note: This field will auto-populate once the Cost Estimate and Evaluation Criteria are Validated.) (Please select one from list)

- ○ 76% or more (10 points)
- ○ 51% - 75% (5 points)
- ○ 26% - 50% (3 points)
- ◉ 25% (Match minimum) (No points)

2. Natural and Cultural Resources - Q 2.

2. Natural and Cultural Resources - Failure to fund the Project will result in adverse impacts to: 20

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Domestic water supply (4 points)
- ☐ Archeological and historical resources identified in the California Register of Historical Resources or the Federal Register of Historic Places (3 points)
- ☑ Stream or other watercourse (3 points)
- ☑ Soils - Site actively eroding (2 points)
- ☑ Sensitive areas (e.g., wilderness, riparian, wetlands, ACEC) (2 point each, up to a maximum of 6) Enter number of sensitive habitats [2]
- ☑ Threatened and Endangered (T&E) listed species (2 point each, up to a maximum of 6) Enter number of T&E species [5]
- ☑ Other special-status species- Number of special-status species (1 point each, up to a maximum of 3) Enter number of special-status species [1]

Describe the type and severity of impacts that might occur relative to the checked item(s):

H20 SUPPLIES: Domestic water supplies are threatened at Dry Creek via excessive erosion. Local landowners have put over $60,000 of homeowner taxes into a fund to address the problem. Other grants have helped fund erosion stabilization, and the establishment of wildlife habitat.
STREAMS: The issues addressed in this project are directly related to in-stream OHV recreation. Each site within this application experiences OHV recreation which tears up the riparian soils and degrades the streambed, as the OHV recreators access riparian areas and move into the streambed.
SOILS ERODING: The soils at the sites are eroding and riling due to haphazard trail clearing from OHV use.
SENSITIVE AREAS affected by OHV trespass include stream beds, riparian areas.
THREATENED and ENDANGERED species which are impacted by illegal OHV use of project areas include: Chinook salmon, steelhead, Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle, Swainson's Hawk, and Least Bell's Vireo.
SPECIAL STATUS: W. Pond Turtle

3. Reason for Project - Q 3.

3. Reason for the Project 4

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ Protect special-status species or cultural site (4 points)
- ◉ Restore natural resource system damaged by OHV activity (4 points)
- ○ OHV activity in a closed area (3 points)

- ○ Alternative measures attempted, but failed (2 points)
- ○ Management decision (1 point)
- ○ Scientific and cultural studies (1 point)
- ○ Planning efforts associated with Restoration (1 point)

Reference Document

Lower Putah Creek Watershed Management Action Plan

4. Measures to Ensure Success - Q 4.

4. Measures to ensure success –The Project makes use of the following elements to ensure successful implementation 12

(Check all that apply) Scoring: 2 points each (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Site monitoring to prevent additional damage
- ☑ Construction of barriers and other traffic control devices
- ☑ Use of native plants and materials
- ☑ Incorporation of universally recognized 'Best Management Practices'
- ☑ Educational signage
- ☑ Identification of alternate OHV routes to ensure that OHV activities will not reoccur in restored area

Explain each item checked above:

Sites will be MONITORED at least monthly to ensure no additional damage is done, and actions are taken to prohibit trespass. BARRIERS (post and cable, gates) and NATIVE plant hedgerow will be erected at each site to limit access and temptation. All restoration will be completed according to the Salmonid Stream Restoration Manual (BMP) guidelines and in concert with our 1601 permit. SIGNS will be posted about the project, restoration, and habitat values, and will ID ALTERNATE routes for OHV recreation.

5. Publicly Reviewed Plan - Q 5.

5. Is there a publicly reviewed and adopted plan (e.g., wilderness designation, land management plans, route designation decisions) that supports the need for the Restoration Project? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No (No points)
- ◉ Yes (5 points)

Identify plan

Lower Putah Creek Watershed Management Action Plan

6. Primary Funding Source - Q 6.

6. Primary funding source for future operational costs associated with the Project will be: 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ Applicant’s operational budget (5 points)
- ○ Volunteer support and/or donations (3 points)
- ○ Other Grant funding (2 points)
- ○ OHV Trust Funds (No points)

If 'Operational budget' is checked, list reference document(s):

Putah Creek Accord (year 2000): this is perpetual funding from Solano County Water Agency

7. Public Input - Q 7.

7. The Project was developed with public input employing the following 2

(Check all that apply) Scoring: 1 point each, up to a maximum of 2 points (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Publicly noticed meeting(s) with the general public to discuss Project (1 point)
- [x] Conference call(s) with interested parties (1 point)
- [x] Meeting(s) with stakeholders (1 point)

Explain each statement that was checked

Public notice of meeting: in email sent to 700 Putah Creek stakeholders in early January, 2010.
Conference calls with David Okita, landowner, in February, 2010.
Meetings with stakeholders and land owners in Februry, 2010.

8. Utilization of Partnerships - Q 8.

8. The Project will utilize partnerships to successfully accomplish the Project. The number of partner organizations that will participate in the Project are 4

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) 4 or more (4 points)
- ( ) 2 to 3 (2 points)
- ( ) 1 (1 point)
- ( ) None (No points)

List partner organization(s):

UC Davis; City of Winters; Putah Creek Council; Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee

9. Scientific and Cultural Studies - Q 9.

9. Scientific and cultural studies will 6

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- [x] Determine appropriate Restoration techniques (2 points)
- [x] Examine potential effects of OHV Recreation on natural or cultural resources (2 points)
- [x] Examine methods to ensure success of Restoration efforts (1 point)
- [x] Lead to direct management action (1 point)

Explain each item checked above

The Terrestrial Wildlife Monitoring program funded through the Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee ensures perpetual funding for bio-monitoring in lower Putah Creek. This ensures that the restoration is undertaken in a fashion that best-promotes wildlife values, and ensures restoration can incorporate adaptive management strategies and BMPs with the results of the monitoring. The ongoing monitoring and frequent updates guide all restoration activities on the creek.

10. Underlying Problem - Q 10.

10. The underlying problem that resulted in the need for the Restoration Project has been effectively addressed and resolved 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ( ) No (No points)
- (•) Yes (3 points)

Explain 'Yes' answer

The underlying problem is unauthorized vehicle access, and this project prevents such access. Applicant and landowners have erected temporary barricades, and posted to prevent unauthorized vehicles. The sheriff has responded to trespass incidences. This project will create additional vegetative barriers (hedgerows), and transition the landscape to resist future trespass.

11. Size of sensitive habitats - Q 11.

11. Size of sensitive habitats (e.g., wilderness, riparian, wetlands, ACEC) within the Project Area which will be restored 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) Greater than 10 acres (5 points)
- ( ) 1 – 10 acres (3 points)
- ( ) Less than 1 acre (1 points)
- ( ) No sensitive habitat within Project Area (No points)